## Times

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### Our Relations With Cuba.

Perbaps, after all, it is providential that somebody blundered in arranging the preliminaries for the meeting of the Cubin Constitutional Convention, If the American authorities in Cuba had encouraged the conservative as they did the long grass faction of the community, no doubt the Platt terms would have been accepted, but centrary to the wishes of the Cuban masses. The latter then might have created a disturbance, and demonstrated the dangers involved in allowing any sort of self-government to Cuba while present condi-

rions should continue. As It is, the Constitutional Convention has rejected the American terms, and Cuba is in the position from which it started. But it is highly probable that before Congress shall meet again the Cubans may come to realize that half a loaf is better than no bread, and be glad to submit rather than to-run the risk of demands much more onerous in

We are rather glad that the solution has been postponed. The longer a final and brevocable settlement is delayed. the more fully will it appear to the American people that it would be unwise and masafe to accord to Cuba any scheme of independence which should not include control over foreign relations, and the war and debt making powers of the new autonomous State. The agitation in the island for absolute sovereignty, originating as it has among the most ignorant elements of the population, is a sufficient warning to us to beware of the establishment of

the population, is a sufficient warning to no to beware of the establishment of mother Halil almost within sight of cur shorts. The most intelligent of the Cohon leaders, including men like diese and the cohon leaders, including men like deep and the cohon leaders including men like deep and the cohon leaders including men like deep and the cohon leaders in cohon leaders, including men like deep and the cohon leaders in cohon leaders, including men like deep and the cohon leaders in cohon leaders, including men like deep and the cohon leaders in cohon leaders, including men like deep and the cohon leaders in cohon leaders, including men like deep and the cohon leaders in cohon leaders, including men like deep and the cohon leaders in cohon leaders, including men like deep and the cohon leaders in cohon leaders, including men like deep and the cohon leaders in the cohon leaders in cohon leaders in the c Treaty of Paris, and thus extend its de- credit her as his wife

tion indefinitely. One of these days the which we have no doubt will

## The Philanthropy of Bussia.

There is one phase of the Chinese situntion which seems to have escaped public recognition, and that is the amtable and even philanthropic attitude of Russio with regard to the Manchurian question, as developed by our latest advices. We are touched with emotion to observe the desire of the Czar's advisers not to do anything ing it regular, and, as the most imporof the Concert Powers, and, hence, to menace the peace of mankind,

Acting upon this estimable policy, into the councils of the nations, is perfectly willing to keep Manchuria and to which might make the possession of that region a bone of contention. In for a day, fact, Russia would not think of causing trouble by attempting to secure a war ranty deed to possessions already in control under a quit claim and by virtue of a practical prescription. This is into the wall, and so arranged that only what ought to be expected from a Christian State which has never heal- bigution. This makes it possible for the tated to carry its crusading banner through the Mehammedan Khanates of Central Asia, right up to the boundar line of East Indian heathendom,

Of course, it is possible that the be atguart sime of the Muscovites in Mancheria, Mengolia, Kashgaria, and Turkestan, all of which territories receptly have been Russianized, may be misunderstood, but who is enpuble as Surely not the preoccupied and crippled furitish Empire. With the exception of able and willing to interpose objections or criticism. Russia, occupying and in-Northern China in the aggregate maybe or rubies know that they possess the considered to have established a valua- rent ones, and, in fact, it is said that well-managed business meditation.

will have no difficulty in classing as in colving the American principle of "be nevelent assimilation." There are other States who by nature are benevolent and who would very much like to assimilate Chinese territory. We are greatly mistaken if they will not follow so useful a precedent, and, instead of nding fault with the (lovernment esablishing it, devote their diplomatic and other potential abilities to the purpose of getting something "equally as

If the peace and prosperity of mankind is to be premoted by the Russian accupation and ownership of one-half of the Chinese Empire a matter which may be treated as an fait accompilthere would seem to be no just reason why the same objects should not be still better accomplished by the absorption of the middle and southern provinces by England, Germany, France, Austria, Italy, and so on. This proposition cems to be axiomatic, upon the princiole that, if a certain type of cook stove will save half the fuel two of the same

kind will save it all. The only difficulty, perhaps, will be social conditions make such an expansion absolutely necessary to Japanese may chance to be observing the affairs growth and prosperity. The United of this world, States has cut her off from Hawali and

Korea can be preserved. on to the magnificent stretch of terrirow over the situation, no doubt everything will be well and smooth, and the spirit of harmony and international brotherhood.

### The Democratic Outlook.

The message of the Hon, David B. Hill to the Democrats of Tenness good one. "There is," says Mr. Hill, much unnecessary discussion about the reorganization of the Democratic par-

stablishment of an American su- a hotel register, or upon proof that a doubt about his achieving the ambition of his life, which is knighthood and a zerainty which should bring the new- man introduced a woman to two or born country under the terms of the three tradesmen, and instructed them to

nunciation of the Spanish debt to all It is easy to see that such a system, unguarded by any necessity to take out The Cubans seem to believe that there | licenses or to give public notice in any is a universal public opinion in the other way, would naturally lead to Union in support of the hysterical Tel- blackmail. Hardly anybody who reads ler resolution of April, 1898. It is a pity the daily papers is unaware of the fact sentiment of humanity in the hearts of that they are not better informed, that it has been hard for a rich man to Since the adoption of that resolution die in New York without having his dethis Government and the American peo- mise immediately followed by the apple generally have learned more con- pearance of a drove of common-law cerning Cuban conditions than ever wives who, in some cases, by means of they knew before. The outcome of this perjured witnesses, have been able to oledge is a consensus of opinion make out a case or, at the minimum that the island is not politically fit to have had to be bought off because o enter the family of nations as a full- the cloud their claims have placed over fledged sovereignty, but should be kept estates. All this will be estopped by the under American tutclage and protec- application of the law just passed, and natives may see the advantage of be- promptly signed by Governor Odell. coming altegether American. Then they After January 1, 1902, a written marmay be able to make terms which riage contract, duly signed and witdd admit their territory to full nessed, as in the case of conveyances of statehood. But, in the meantime, it is real estate, and which must be filed essential that they should recognize the within six mouths with the clerk of the overlordship of the United States, and city or town in which the ceremony has be satisfied with the measure of local been selemnized, will be necessary to independence that it can afford to allow establish the validity of any marriage This law will be of great benefit to

New York. It has often been a source of wonder to thinking people that the most populous, productive, and wealthy member of the Union should so long permit the existence of a practical out rage upon the integrity of the foundation stone of our civilization, the fam

lly. The marriage tie is not only sacreas between the persons contracting it The State has a vital interest in keep tant agreement into which citizens caenter, in making it a matter of publisalutation and record. We are ginthat popular opinion in New York has Hussia, rather than throw a firebrand been at last awakened to the necessity of reform in this matter. Marriage is too important a matter to be left sub refrain from negotiations with China ject to establishment by mere proof of the apparent existence of the relation

## The Tyranny of Riches.

The latest convenience in the New York apartment is a private safe, built the tenant is acquainted with the ern flat-dweller possessing valuable silver jewels, and papers to keep them in his apartment instead of in the vaults a the safe deposit or the bank.

It is a question, to the average peace ful and moderately well-to-do citizen whether such possessions as these ar ted more bother than they are worth It is reported that many rich womes who own valuable and unique sets of misunderstanding them? jewels habitually wear paste imitations of these ornaments when they have or easion to adorn themselves with pro-Juran there is nobody at the same time clous stones, and leave the jewels them selves reposing in the well-guarded to cesses of the bank. All the people who tending to retain control of the whole of see them with the imitation diamonds

ble precedent, of a sort which Americans the false gems cannot be distinguished from the originals. This proceeding coms sufficiently farcical to demonstrate the vanity of the pleasure of wning such priceless things.

The contrivance of the private safe has its good points, and it also has its nconveniences. No burglar would be likely to find the treasure thus secured without the owner's assistance, but he might obtain such assistance, either through terrorism, or through the aid of confidential servant. There are hunireds of ways in which the light-fingered folk can outwit those who try to guard against their depredations,

There seems little reason to doubt that at a certain point a man ceases to own his possessions; instead, they own him. If he prizes his grandeur he is haunted by the thought of its perishable character; if he does not prize it he might just as well be poor, for all that any man can get out of life is his board and clothing. The trouble is that, in order to give some people a great deal nation, or otherwise, officers who applied more than they need, numerous others have to go through life with much less than they need. If A is to obtain the neans of developing gout, B must labor to satisfy Japan that the Russianiza- half his life in conditions which cause tion of Manchuria and the regions to him to spend the other half of it cripthe west will really tend to promote pled with rheumatism. If Mrs. A is to peace in Asia. That is a question which have the wherewithal to buy dia nonds, must gravely interest the Empire of the sables, and a foreign title for her Mikado. The mere occupation of Man- daughter, Mrs. B must see her children churia might be negligible, did it not suffer for the necessities of life, and her

from the possibility of expansion on the dominated by his poverty; and neither the Personnel law. Congress at its last Asiatic mainland. Her commercial and condition is very agreeable, or can seem

This state of affairs is not, fortunatethe Philippines, while the Russian ambitton to round out the movement to the bitton to round out the movement to the centuries ago. We have passed the should be promoted subsequently to each should be promoted subsequently to each grade synchronously with the officers of more than 29 per cent of the output of regular number immediately preceding questionable if Japan's influence in proletariat. The inequalities of today are not irreparable, and the laws are Still, we must concede that it is kind not framed to fit them and enhance n Russia to avoid friction by hanging them. That is something to be thankful for. But the sooner matters can be tory she has taken. If Japan can so arranged that the very poor, the pau-only be induced to practice equal self per, the vicious-born, the started promotion of officers who thereby betory she has taken. If Japan can so arranged that the very poor, the pauabnegation, and refrain from making a classes of the world generally, will be partition of China will be completed in physical, mental, and moral starvation,

is a pected to occur on or about the sixth of Hill. June next. From the official point of Our pastors and masters are striving dili-

grant of arms.

We greatly admire the way in which is rewarded in the vice regal capital of the Philippines. Some time ago native chief of police, who was of "amigo" or "trusty," was killed. He left a widow to mourn his sad and sudden taking off, and her case appealed to every ission. It is delightful to know that the Texas Western Oil Company, in ind a way to provide for the of cockfighting in Manifa. Now, will ne dare to say that our rule in the Philippines is not philanthropic, Christian, and altogether benignant?

## THE CENSUS IN SAMOA.

#### Natives Under the Rule of the United States Number 5,800.

TUTUILA, Samoa, March 27.-The m ces under the United States Government number 5,800, according to the cen us just taken, while the natives in the other Islands under German rule number 2.000. The population has increased only lightly in the last thirty years, and the main cause of this failure to increase simplest health principles in the care and diet of the children

vernor Tilley returned from a trip to New Zealand on March 14. His healt! New Zealand on March 14. His health was greatly improved by the change. Reports from the six islands under United States control show the natives are improving in their general condition, and that they show a desire to keep their houses neat and educate their children. Not a single native has been arrested for drunkenness since the Americans assumed central of Tatulla.

## A Loophole,

(From the Philadelphia Record.): is a general impression among the tment employee in Washington that the civi rice rules are very lossely observed. In fac re is a strong belief that the Government radually sliding back to the spain system. The todesherg to approve himself a champion ivil service referre, and thus conformal mics. It is true that he voted in Congre against the appropriation to keep up the Civi Service Commission, but he did not intagine a the time that he would ever be adverted for see. With him, as with many oth

### opic, elecunitances after cases, Peace and War.

(From the Christian Advocate. ) flerent reception if projected in a time are. On the other hand, instery has sho at a time of continued peace and prosper liable to develop a moral corruption ey that which follows war.

## Cleveland's Year Mayor

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer ) unicipal affairs by insisting on strict obserice of business methods. He refuses to rigi apers that are not drawn in a proper manner to approve contracts that are not prepar the same way as would be required by

## TO MAINTAIN AN AVERAGE.

### secretary Long's Decision for Forty Vacancies a Year.

The Secretary of the Navy rendered a lecision yesterday that the vacancies caused by the promotion of officers advanced for service in the war with Spain should be counted with the vacancies, forty in number, which must occur every year under the law, to cause a natural flow of promotion in the line. This decision is of great importance to the naval to E. P. Hanna, Solicitor and Acting Judge Advocate General of the Navy, who rendered the opinion on which the Sec-retary's decision was based, will be that there will be no voluntary or compulsory retirements at the end of the current fiscal year

To understand the effect of the decision it is necessary to know that the Person tiel law of March 2, 1899, provided generally that there should be forty vacancies in the navy every year above the grade of junior lientenant. If there were not enough vacancies caused by death, resigvoluntarily for retirement were to be transferred to the retired list with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade. If there were still clent capital to tide over a period of de not enough vacancies created by these voluntary retirements to bring the whole number up to forty, a board of rear admirals was to select for retirement enough officers, who, for physical or other reasons, were not deemed capable of per-forming their duties satisfactorily, and thus create the required number of va-

involve the almost certain consequence that Korea would by and by go into the bag. Japan cannot see herself cut off his large wealth; in the other, he is passed an act providing that h very sensible to any superior being who where officers were advanced for war ser- time of the formation of the Standard list of those grades as additional num- 18,000,000 in water thus run This state of affairs is not, fortunate-bers. It was provided also that each offi-ters are the concern on a ly, quite as marked now as it was a few cer carried as an additional number its predecessors.

him on the list. in the war with Spain. Secretary Long's | terested in this company.

per, the victous-born the starved classes of the world generally, will be gradually eliminated by the development of a public sentiment inimical to physical, mental, and moral starvation, the better it will be not only for the submerged tenth, but for everybody.

We shall be able to aympathize with the Administration when "Oom Paul" Kruger lands in this country, which event is expected to occur on or about the sixth of June next. From the official point of view, this will be a most ill-timed visit.

Our pastors and masters are striving diligently to prepare another thay-Paunce.

#### THE TRUST ENTERS BEAUMONT. A Strong Footing Secured There by the Standard Off.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 16.-Frank Glover who has extensive interests in the Beau mont oil field, arrived here today from Beaumont and reports that the persons who yesterday purchased the interests of field, for \$1,200,000, are the representatives She has been given the monopoly of the Standard Oil Company. No secret ekdighting in Manila. Now, will was made of their connection with the Standard Oil Company, he says.

There was much comment among the great Oil Trust has obtained a firm footng in the new field. Mr. Glover says it also generally understood among the il men that Messrs. Guffey and Galey, who own two of the largest wells in the ew field and have leases on sixty thou end acres in the very heart of the oil territory, have merged all their holdings into the Standard Oil Company.

## ARMOR PLATE TESTS

## A Series of Experiments to Be Con-

ducted at Indian Hend. The Navy Department is preparing to induct a series of armor plate tests at ndian Head, which are expected to prove that plate made in this country is operior to that made by the Krupp

The plates to be tested were made by the arbon Steel Company, of Pittsburg, and if the tests are successful the plates will e adopted by the Government.

The armor can be made for \$150 per

or about \$305 less than the cost of he Krupp process. It is claimed that the new process gives the plate a greater power of resistance than does the Krupp method. The result

of the tests is being awaited with inter

(From the Baltimore Sum.)

# The Trust Octopus,

Mr. Morgan and his associates are playing for righ stakes. If their plans success they will timately be the masters of American enterrise and industry. The people of the United tates will west trust clothes and shoes, cut not meat, ride over trust milroads, burn trust col, and five in houses made of steel, lamber, and brick controlled by trusts. When that stage e reached they may find it necessary to acrust tactics are of the most subtle character persuads the public that life under the trust dispensation will be a dream of bliss, an antici-pation of many of the blessings of the millendem. Indeed, Mr. Mergan's admirers are almost castly to claim that he is the forerunner of the homand years of happiness which the world as been promised. Possibly the distillusionment may come when the trusts have a firm hold of the United States and no longer conceal their treets. Until then they may be expected to be Il smiles and blarney in promoting their "core

## The American Volunteer.

(From the Louisville Conrier-Journal.)
West Point and Annapelia are each great
whools and are necessary to the nation, though
the volunteer is our cisie military dependence. The army and naval graduates should not
be undervalued, but the truth Napoleon oftered
when he said every French soldier advised a macshal's baton in his knapsack should always be
hept in mind. It is especially true of the soldiers of such a maion as thu, and there should
be no discrimination against the volunteer.

# NO TRUSTS IN CORDAGE,

### H. B. Grimwood Testifies Refore the Industrial Commission.

According to the testimony of H. B. frimwood, Secretary-and incidentally the only officer-of the American Cordage As-sociation, the manufacture of cordage from hemp in this country is not co trolled by a trust. Indeed from the facts presented to the Industrial Commission by Mr. Grimwood, it would seem that octop did not thrive well upon a hemp diet service. Its immediate effect, according National Cordage Company was formed in 1887 at a time when the conditions of the cordage trade were in a condition to be immensely benefited by such a com-It was intended to gradually combine all mills under one management and thus reduce the cost of production and distribution and make a more stable hemp market by a general agreement on

It would have tended to cut down exenses in other directions; for instan ne buyer for the combination would take the place of twenty or thirty who form erly scoured the market for independent concerns. The National Cordage Company failed, however, in 1863. Mr. Grim wood attributed this partly to inefficien The United States Cordage Company was then formed, the stockhold ers in the National Company being as essed on their holdings of preferred and common stock to the amount of \$5,000,000. The management of the concern was en tirely changed, and yet in a year this company falled also, and, Mr. Grimwood aid, substantially for the same reasons pany was organized, and has continued in siness until the present time. At the vice they should, on being promoted to Company, however, the capital stock was the next higher grades, be carried on the scaled from \$20,000,000 to \$12,000,000, the the concern on a firmer basis than any of

This was done to prevent retarding the promotion of officers jumped by brother raw hemp. Mr. Grimwood said he thought There is, however, an English concern promotion of officers jumped by brother raw hemp. Mr. Grimwood said he thought officers who had distinguished themselves that no American manufacturers were in-

The American Cordage Association was formed three years ago for the mutual interest of the manufacturers. Mr. Grimwood is the sole officer of the association; fact, not a scrap of writing to show that there is such an association, and yet Mr. Grimwood said the association had done effective work in the line for which it was organized. The manufacturers of cordage composing the membership of the association meet at irregular inter-vals, whenever they think the situation is such as to demand a general consultation. Prices are fixed at such meetings, Mr. Grimwood said, although there is no turers to adhere to them. The cordage manufacturing companies made more money, Mr. Grimwood said, speculating in raw herep than they did in selling their tuations in value of the raw material and was now controlled, were in part re sponsible for the failures that marked the attempts to centralize beyond a certain

attempts to centralize beyond a certain point the hemp industry of this country.

R. R. Wright, President of the Georgia State Industrial College and one of the two colored paymasters in the army during the Somain-American war, also testified before the Industrial Commission yesterday on the question of industrial education in the South.

Calling attention to the great progress of negro labor made in the last few years, Mr. Wright said that in the South at the time of the emancipation, not only was the labor system then revolutionized, but practically paralyzed for a time. For the five years following the war the struggle over the reconstruction of the States and the entranchisement of the negro not only kept labor in the South in a chaotic condition, but so unnerved the white people of that section that they did not begin the work of reliabilitation until 1850.

Had the Government then given the freedman his mule and forty acres of fand rather than the ballot, which he has now practically lost, both ex-slave and ex-master would have been better eff. The slave found himself without an effort of his own invested with the privilege not only to mun, fish, and lounge around not only to hunt, fish, and lounge around as he had seen his free master do, but with the right to talk politics and tote. It was very natural that the negro, in his attempt to enjoy these privileges, should have misused them and that he should have misused them and that he should have consented to be used by the carpetbaggers and their white mesociates as his only alternative, his late masters being wholly unprepared to treat with him on any terms other than those of quasi-slavery.

There was now practically peace and harmony between the riwes throughout the South. The laboring population had never learned the art of politics, and were far less interested in them today than the waite men who were striving to deprive

far less interested in them today than the white men who were striving to deprive the negro of the ballot. Speaking of the conditions in Georgia, Mr. Wright said that from a landless, homeless chase of ex-slaves in 1855, the negroes had become taxpayers to the amount of \$14.118,730, including the ownership of 1,000,000 acres of farm land.

The greatest drawback and discouragement of the colored farmers was a lack of a working knowledge, it has a second of the colored farmers was a lack of a working knowledge, it has a second of the colored farmers was a lack of a working knowledge, it has a second of the colored farmers was a lack of a working knowledge.

ment of the colored farmers was a lack of a working knowledge of the roll and of improved farming implements. There was little or no effort to improve the colored farmer. No farmers institutes were held among them and little or no agricultural literature reached them. Both in field and barn the old methods of agriculture were still in vogue among colored farm owners.

## AFTER LIEBER'S PLACE.

#### Several Applicants for the Position of Judge Advocate General.

The Secretary of War has taken und him for the appointment of a successor to Judge Advocate General Lieber, who will retire from the army next month, having reached the age of sixty-four years. One of the most active candidate Barr, of the Judge Advocate General's De-Colonel Barr has been Washington for several days past, and has spent much time in the corridors of the War Department pushing his canvass for

Another candidate who has been seen it Washington frequently within the past two weeks is Col. John W. Clous, Colonel Barr is the next ranking officer to General Lieber, but both he and Colone Clous will also ratire for age within a very abort time. Col. Ed Hunter is also spoker of but like the other two candidates. would have a very short time to serve be fore retiring with the rank of brigadler

Should the President and the Secretary of War adhere to the rule laid down by them when they declined to grant the ap-plication of Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, to retire before the regular date of his retirement, it is very probabthat none of the officers named will be apited to succeed General Lieber. Ge eral Wilson's application for retiremen was conditional upon the department appointing Col. Henry M. Robert to su him, but as Colonel Robert would have but a very brief time to serve before retiring, General Wilson's applic disapproved. This was done on the ground that Congress had shown its disapproval of the plan proposed of retiring army offiers with the rank of the next highest grade. It is therefore very probable that Lieut, Col. George B. Davis will be selected to succeed General Lieber. Lieutenant Colonel Davis is now in Washington for the purpose of aiding Assistant Secretary Sanger in the revision of the Army Regu-lations. An order issued yesterday by the Secretary of War relieves Colonel Davis of his duties of professor of law at the Mili-tary Academy at West Point, and assigns Major Edward S. Douglass to succeed him. This change does not become effective, however, until August 1.

## HILL AND REORGANIZATION

### The Ex.Senator Declares That the Old Party Still Lives. ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.-Ex-Senato

itill, in sending regrets to an invitation

to address the State Legislature of Tennessee, ended his letter as follows: "Permit me to embrace this opportunity o thank the delegation from your State to the last National Democratic Convention at Kansas City for the many evidences of their friendship and could are extended to me during the session of that

morable convention. 'A single suggestion further: There is much unnecessary discussion about the reorganization of the Democratic party. It is difficult to ascertain exactly what is ant by that term, or what is propos by those who make use of it. The old party of Jefferson, Jackson, and Filden still lives, and is good enough for as. What we need now is courage, 141-

tience, unity, and aggressiveness. Let us adhere to the old-fashioned principles of Democracy and the future will take care

### A "SCALPING" CASE DECIDED. The Jury Finds in Favor of the Rail.

way Сомрану. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 10 .- The rallroads won the first victory against ticket "scalpers" in the State Court today. when a jury returned a verdict for the de-fendant in the \$30,000 damage suit of Henry Caspary against the Southern Railway. Caspary, a "scalper," was ejected from a train because he persisted in buying return coupons to excursion tickets from passengers after he had been warned to stop. The fact of the purchase was admitted by the "scalper," and the railroad admitted that he was ejected.

The point at issue was the right of a 'scalper' to ply his vocation on board trains. The jury was out only ten min

CAPTAIN HALL REASSIGNED.

The Verdict of His Court of Enquiry Not Known. Rear Admiral Remey telegraphed the Navy Department yesterday that Capt. Newt H. Hall, of the Marine Corps, whose conduct at Pekin has been under investigation by a court of enquiry at Cavite, had been detached from the First Marine Brigade, Cavite Station, and re-assigned to the cruiser Newark, which is about to return to the United States. The order indicates that the court has nished its work. Naval officials say they

### THE TYPHOID AT YALE. Students Warned Not to Drink City

do not know the court's verdict.

Water Unless Builed. NEW HAVEN, April 10.-When the Yafe todents returned to the university today after their Easter vacation their atten-tion was at once called to the typhoid notice. The notice was signed by the Rev. A. P. Stokes, jr., Secretary of the Yale Corporation, and was as follows:

Yale University, Secretary's Office,
April 10.
Dear Sir: Many cases of typhoid fever
have recently developed in that section
of the city west of York Street, and fed
from the Dawson Lake reservoir. The
cause of the infection has, it is thought,
been discovered and relieved, while that
part of Now Haven in which a majority
of students live secures its water almost
entirely from other sources.
"Acting under the advice of the health
officer and some of the best known physicians, and with the approval of the dean
of the Academical Department and the
director of the Sheffield Scientific School
it has been decided, however, to arge all
students to refrain, for the present, from
drinking any city water that has not been
previously holied. It is also advisable
that no discooked vegetables be enten. If
these simple rules are observed, there
used be no fear on the part of the students in the university or their parents.
Yours, ere, fruly.
"ANSON PHELPS STOKES, JR...
"Secretary." University, Secretary's Office.

Director Chittenden, of the Sheffield Scientific School, today notified all his students about the typhoid and cautioned them to be careful about what they are and drank. In his communication he in-formed the students that he thought the

cause of the typhold has been relieved,

but he advised all the Yale men to be cautious and guard against possible in Many of the undergraduates of th Medical School have been appealed to to come to New Haven at once to assist in caring for the typhoid fever patients. W. C. T. U. women of New Haven The W. C. T. U. women of New Haven are arouned over the report credited to a armily case which it lost in the Court may be a county signar that whisky was a good prevenof Appeals. By this decision the Court physician that whisky was a good prevenphysician that whisky was a good preven-tative of typhoid fever and that many in of Appeals established that the anonity of 190,000 a year which the railroad was New Haven in the past week were faith-New Haven in the past week were failly-fully living up to this advice. Mrs. W. i. Ga Num. president of one of the leading temperance societies in the town said to-night that from the reports made to her she believed the saloons in the typhoid-belt had doubled their business during the epidemic and that she would at once plan for a series of temperance rallies to coun-teract the effect of the increased con-

teract the effect of the increased con-sumption of whisky in the last ten days. She ended with this comment:
"I met a man today and he said to me.
'As long as I keep full of whisky Fm not afraid of typhoid." I said to him, 'I hope and Fm going to pray that you will be the tradeof. get the typhoid.

Arthur Bertram Price, aged twenty years, one of the promising athletes of the New Haven High School, died today from the fever.

The Daughters of the Revolution. To fire Entrop or The Times: My at ention has been called to an edite the Times of March 22, in which the fol owing statement occurs:

"We are informed that at a recent meeting of National Board of the Foeiety of Daughters of American Resolution, it was decided in four to exclude all representatives of the precon, the sessions of the Daughters."

Your informant evidently does not in derstand that the Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has no authority to exclude the press from the dons of the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution That congress is the supreme body of the organization. It elects a board of management, which is merely an poard to carry out the will of the con gress which elects it. It is not a legisla-tive board. It is, therefore, not possible oming continental congresses may take

pon nny subject.

Some years ago an effort, emanating from the board of management, was made to exclude the press from the sessi to exclude the press from the sessions of the continental congress. It was my privilege to appear upon the shor of the continental congress as opposed to such action and adveating the admission of the press. Thereafter the press was admitted to the sessions of that congress and to those of all which have succeeded it to the present time. There should be no retrograde movement in this matter. The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is in existence presumably for the purpose of fosciting patriotism throughout the country. What, then, has it to conceal? The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is not a secret society. Its assemiis not a secret society. Its bloomer should be examples of patriotlar knowledge, and dignity. If these stam knowledge, and dignity. If these stam ards are attained the example of swe gatherings would be an inspiration to it mation and a matter of pride to the discendants of the Revolutionary heroe. The press portrays what it sees and hear if the continental congresses of the Daughters of the American Revolution are conducted so as to give the above-mention inspiration, the kindiy offices of the president o or insidious enemies of liberty. It in-structs the public mind and animates the spirit of patriotism. Its voice suppresses everything which would raise itself against liberty, and its rebuke causes in-civient despotism to perish in the bud."

EMILY N. RITCHIE McLEAN.

New York, April 8.

### OBITUARY.

The Rev. Dr. John Thomas Duffield, for member of the faculty of Princeton iniversity, died at his home yesterday orning. He was seventy-eight years old nd had been a professor of mathematics n the university since 1854, and for many cars was one of the most promembers of the faculty. For a long time had entire charge of the distribution of the funds provided for indigent students. He wrote several pamphlets on religious tordes, and he was one of the lew Princeton professors who last year Ivocated a revision of the Presbyterian

Dr. Duffield was born in McConnellsourg. Pa. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1841, and entered Princeton Theological Seminary in 1841, and shortly afterward was elected a tutor n Greek in the college. In ande assistant professor of mathematics and seven years later the incumbency of the emeritus chair of mathematics was

the emeritus chair of mathematics was voted to him. He occupied this chair at the time of his death, but his classroom duties had been performed by an assistant for several years.

He was licensed to preach in 1832 and for several years he filled the public of the Second Presbyterian Church in Princeton. In 1832 he was moderator of the Synod of New Jersey. He leaves a widow and five children, Sarah and Helen, of Princeton; the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Princeton; Edward, a lawyer of East Orange, and Henry, assistant treasurer of Princeton University.

Newton Clarence Chisnell, an actor and writer, died at the home of his parents in Akron, Ohio, yesterday, from dropsy. He was born in Greensburg, Ohio, forty-four cears ago, and early in life took an ac tive interest in amateur theatriculs. first professional engagement was with Edwin Booth. Following this engagement with Booth he appeared successively with Mary Anderson, Salvini, and the Fre

cetress. Aimee. He finally joined Hoyt's forces, and for

He finally joined Hoyt's forces, and for several years was one of his comedians. He greated roles in "A Trip to Chinatown," "A Texas Steer," and "A Temperance Town."

He also acted with Prank Mayo, in "Puddin head Wilson," and his last engagement was with "Way Down East," during its run at the Academy of Missic, in New York City, About ten years ago he married Miss Susan Parker, of Brookyn, an actress

Dr. William J. Youmans, sixty-three cears old, died at his home in Mount Vernon, N. Y., yesterday. Up to a year ago he was the editor of the "Popular Science Monthly," when he retired. He was born near Saratoga, N. Y., in 1838, and was graduated from the New York University in 1865. He then went abroad and studied onder Huxley. On his return to this cine in Minnesota, which he abandoned after three years, to assist in establishing the "Popular Science Monthly, the management of which he shared with his brother, Edwin, until the latter's death, when Dr. Youmans became its sole editor. when Dr. Youmans became its sole editor.

He prepared the articles on chemistry, metallursy, and physiology for "Appleton's Encyclopedia." In addition to being a member of many scientific associations, Dr. Youmans edited "Huxley's Lesseds in Elementary Physiology." to which he added a second part on "Elementary Hygiene." He leaves a widow, two sons, and two daughters. One of the daughters practices medicine in New York City.

DF Frank Wayland Abbott, regarded as ne foremost oculist in western York, died at his home in Buffalo on Dr. Abbott was graduated from the University of Buffalo in 1898. He was occulist-in-chief at the General Hospital and at the Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, of Eric County. He leaves a widow and one

Moses F. Embler, eighty-one years-old, formerly a leading citizen of Newburg, N. Y., died yesterday at his home in Walden, Orange County, N. Y. He and his brother, John W. Embler, who is eighty-four years old, and survives him, carried on a flour milling business in Newburg.

Louis P. Beck, of New York City, died yesterday in El Paso, Tex., where he went a year ago for his health. He was

### widower, forty-four years old, and had to children. His mother survives him. AT LAW OVER AN ANNUITY.

## The Northern Central Railway Ap-

peals From the State Courts, BALTIMORE, April 10.-The Northern Central Railway Company Intends taking to the United States Supreme Court the obliged to pay to the State was a perpet-ual obligation and could not be redeemed. The railway company offered the State \$1,508,000 to wipe out this annuity, offer was declined. This started the litigation. Attorney Raynor claims the Unit-

tion in the matter. J. G. Donaldson, counsel for the road, says he is acting under orders from the Pennsylvania Raifroad Company, which

## VACCINE POISONING FATAL.

1 Twelve-Year-Old Boy Dies in Laurel, Del. LAUREL. Del., April 10 .- A twelve-yearold son of Mrs. Williams died from the effects of vaccine poison today. Three others are seriously ilt from the same

Nearly all the schools in the western Nearly at the schools in the western section of the county are closed on account of smallpox. Prof. Wiley, Superintendent of Schools, was obliged to post-pone the teachers examinations, which were to have been held this week.

## LOCATING THE STATUES.

ommittees Hold a Meeting in Secretary Root's Office.

The Committees on the McClelland, the Grant, and the Sheridan Statues, met yea-terday afternoon in the office of the Secretury of War to decide mon the location to allow the sculptors competing for the Grant memorial to have the choice of two ive board. It is, therefore, not possible locations, one just south of the White or it to legislate as to the position which House, below the line of D Street extended, and the other just south of the Stata Department. It is the intention, if the first site is chosen by the sculptors, to locate the Sheridan statue on the second named plot, giving on the White Lot a tric of statues quite unequaled in their importance—beginning at Fifteenth Street, Sherman, Grant, and Sheridan.

The McClelland statue will be togated on Sheridan Circle if the arrangements carry out as above noted. If, however, the Grant memorial is placed on the plot south of the State Department, the statue will go either on Sheridan Circle or on the plot of ground just in front of the National Theatre. Whichever of t esse justified in the state of the McClelland monument will be given the next best place. The Committee on the Grant Memorial decided to leave the design of the monument is the comp time sculptors. As \$250, so was the amount to be appropriated for the memorial, it is understood that some sort of an elaborate monument can be erected, perhaps not an airch, as the money would not suffice for a good one, but a statue with surrounding groups and an extensive and balastraded pedesual. It is required that the monument shall be as American in character as possible. tatue will go either on Sheridan Circle or

ambert's Point, Norfolk, for Culchra Islnd, Porto Rico, and the training ancaster, from Tompkinsville, for Port oval. Rear Admiral Remey reported by telegraph movements of gunboats in the Philippines, as follows: The Aray has nrived at Cebu, the Minjordo at Damao, the